

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1835.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1835.

For two days past the Senate has been very assiduously engaged in the investigation of the principles involved in the bill to repeal the four years' law—or, in other words, to change the tenure of office, to holding during good behaviour—establishing a privileged class in the community to be placed above the level of the people. Judge White, contrary to expectation, came out at length in support of the bill, and expressed his great willingness to see the executive fettered, deprived of the power of removal, except in concurrence with the Senate, and in fact to be made a mere automaton, possessing the shadow of power without the substance. Mr Webster also made a strong speech on the same side. Mr Wright followed in opposition to the bill, but confined his speech for the most part to hewing down Mr Calhoun's report, which I assure you he did in most masterly style. The report asserts that there are 100,000 office-holders, dependants upon executive will and favor, from whose servility and devotion to power, the utmost danger is to be apprehended to the liberties of the country. Mr Wright took up and examined these one hundred and six thousand mercenaries; those recipients of the public treasure, these men from whom so much is to be feared to our freedom, and before he had done with them I involuntarily exclaimed "eleven buckram men grown out of two!" Mr W. took the old pensioners—the army—the navy and the postmasters, from whose inclinations no man would gravely say our liberties were endangered; these amounted to 94,000 and odds, leaving a balance of 12,000 miscellaneous officers, and their indisposition to bloodshed and revolution was pretty conclusively shown, and the report proved to be what Col Benton called it, mere baloney. But the unluckiest out of all in Mr W. was, that if this army of dependants was corrupt, and it was really desirable to remove the evil, it was the strangest remedy in the world to offer a proposition to perpetuate them in office. The bill however was ordered to be engrossed, and to-day it came upon its passage, when Mr Buchanan offered his views at large in a most able and logical manner against it. Others spoke also, and at length Mr Preston, who has become a kind of step-father to the report, since Col Benton so essentially rowed up Mr Calhoun on the subject, came to its rescue from the unmerciful sarcasms of Mr Wright. But to-day has passed over also with no other result than talking, and it is barely possible that the question will be taken to-morrow.

The House has been principally occupied to-day upon the Navy pay bill, which its friends succeeded in getting up when its opponents were asleep, or in an equally unobservant condition. A good many amendments were made, with a view to cripple the bill, but they were generally voted down. Mr Loyal, however, I believe a very loyal member of the Old Dominion, offered a proposition to prohibit the commanders of the national ships from taking their wives or female friends to sea with them. This seemed to arouse a sort of "fellow feeling" in the House, the members of which generally leave their wives at home. But Mr Burd, of Pennsylvania, thought the suggestion an extremely proper one, and argued that as much good had resulted from celibacy in the Catholic church, the same principle ought to be, and might be beneficially introduced into the naval service while at sea. I don't know how many persons perceived the analogy between the two cases. I certainly was too obtuse to discern it. "What business," said Mr Burd, "has a lady on board a ship?" (Looking round cautiously toward the galleries.) Shall the common sailor be deprived of the luxuries of his commander?

The proposition notwithstanding this most eloquent appeal, was lost in a shout of laughter, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 102, nays 82.

Washington Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Concert Hall, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year. President, Col. A. G. SMITH—First and Second V. Presidents, Maj. S. J. THOMAS, and Mr AMOS STEVENS—Corresponding Secretary, H. SHIPLEY, Esq.—Recording Secretary, Capt. N. P. SNELLING—Treasurer, J. WADE, Jr. Esq.—Standing Committee, Messrs. C. G. Greene, A. Lewis, Amos Stevens, John Hammond, J. L. Ross, Peter Dunbar, S. N. Cushing, John Snelling, Thomas Davis, Gardner Greenleaf, James Stevens, G. W. Bazin.

The Federalists appear in a great quandary about Mr Davis's election to the U. S. Senate—they hardly know whether to laugh or cry—they are afraid that the Anties will run Mr Adams for Governor, and that their party will be broken down. But do not worry, gentlemen—neither Anti-Masons nor Federalists will carry the day in Massachusetts much longer—the Democrats are going ahead.

Mr Middleton, Secretary to the American Legation, at Madrid, arrived in Paris with inscriptions for twelve million reals delivered by Spain in pursuance of the new treaty between the two powers for liquidating the claims of American citizens upon Spain.

The statement published in the Atlas of Saturday, that Com. Rodgers had been assigned to the command of the Constitution, is incorrect. Com. ELLIOTT will proceed to the Mediterranean in the Constitution, and take command of the squadron there.

From Para.—By an arrival at Holmes's Hole, we learn that a revolution broke out at Para on the 7th January among the lower class of the people—and that during its continuance all the authorities were massacred.

Valuable cargo.—The packet ship Britannia, from Liverpool, a day or two since, at New York, brought a cargo, the invoice of which was about half a million of dollars: besides the above, \$50,000 in gold.

A fire in New York, No. 380 Water-street, broke out on Saturday morning, and destroyed five or six buildings.

The thermometer at Charleston, S. C. on the morning the 7th inst. stood at zero.

POLICE COURT.

Shocking a Watchman.—Mrs. Sabra Robbins was the name of a very sedate looking, and passably handsome widow lady, who pleaded, in a very subdued tone, of a remarkably soothing voice, "Not Guilty," to a charge of moon-marching. There was nothing in her countenance or appointments—a plaid cloak, and blue bonnet, flaring open, and displaying two clusters of large natural curls, in good trim, and a high state of cultivation—that would lead any one to suspect her of any "unfortunate indiscretion," as Madame de Genlis would say. But it appeared that a Charley had dogged her up an arch, where he detected her confabulating too familiarly with a black man; and what was still worse, the worthy Charley charged her with replying to his challenge, in language too indecent for even a man to repeat, much less a Charley. It is bad enough for our Charlies to be kicked, cuffed, and knocked down at night, without having their decency shocked—especially, as in their bosoms it is a plant of rare excellence, and feeble growth. This outrage on their sensibilities, however, is not often perpetrated, as with commendable prudence, they generally leave their sense of decency at home, when they shoulder their hooks.

To this compound complaint, for her offence, 1st, on public decency, in talking to a black-moor, in a private passage-way—and 2d, for shocking the Charley's private decency in a public street, Sabra meekly replied—"I am of a sickly constitution, and on Thursday last only was discharged from the Alms House, where I was confined three weeks for a cramp in my stomach. I was poor and unfortunate, and the colored man, they talk of, wanted me to do some work for him, and I agreed to, when this watchman called me out and used some sauce to me, for which, I expect, I snapped him up pretty sharp." In reply to a question respecting her age, she answered in the same equable tone—"If I live to see the next fourth of July, I shall be thirty;" whereupon his honor, kindly considering that it would be somewhat cruel and unpatriotic to condemn her to celebrate her own and her country's birth-day in prison, only sentenced her for three months.

Lucy Ann Wilbur, a mulatto woman, with a glowing tinge of sunset, struggling through the murky cloud she inherited from one of her progenitors, and Henry Schermerhorn, an entire specimen of Day & Martin's best,—were jointly charged with wantonly disporting themselves. Lucy's husband is at sea, and Henry pledged him his honor that he would watch over and protect his lonely dame on shore; and faithfully did he keep his promise to the letter—but for his Quixotic fidelity to his pledge, the Court sentenced both himself and the recipient of his favors, to the House of Correction. Let the sentimental anti-slavery reader might otherwise breathe a sigh for the hapless fate of the dark pair, it is as well to state, that when Henry is hung for sobriety, Lucy will be in danger of being gibbeted for her personal tidiness.

French Women.—Bulwer says—"it is not only in high society and good society, in the 'salon' and the 'boudoir,' that you find the females in France take an important position. It is the same in the comptoir, in the cafe, and at the shop. She is there also the great personage, keeps the accounts, keeps the money, regulates and superintends the business. Go even into a sword-maker's or a gun-maker's; it is as likely as not that you will be attended by a female, who will handle the sword and recommend the gun; and there is a mixture of womanly gentleness and masculine decision in the little creature—so easy, so unembarrassed, so prettily dressed, and so delicately shaped—that you are at a loss to reconcile with all your preconceived notions of effrontery on the one hand and effeminacy on the other."

This is positively Celeste's last night—or rather the last night of her public appearance during her present visit here—we don't say this to increase the number of her auditors—for the house will be crowded at any rate—but to inform those who intend to squeeze into the Tremont this evening, that they had better apply early for seats.

"The folks all say," and what all the folks say must be true, that the *The Last Days of Pompeii* is the most splendid affair that the Warren has yet produced. The house is crowded nightly, and the applause undiminished.

Mr Gaylord has published in a neatly printed octavo volume of 422 pages, an account of the Campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte. The history of these remarkable events appear to be collected and detailed with accuracy, and in a free and correct style of composition. The volume, of course, cannot fail to be remarkably interesting, and will become, undoubtedly, one of the most popular publications of the day.

John H. Tibbets, of this city, (formerly of Saco, Me.) would inform the public that he not the John H. Tibbets reported as belonging to Berwick, Me., and who is now under arrest, on the charge of obtaining goods upon false pretences—he would therefore beg of his friends and the public to discriminate between him and the supposed offender.

The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, was in Ann street, at the head of Lafayette wharf. The building in which the fire caught is owned by Mr John Howe and occupied by several Irish families. An Irish woman whose name we have not learned, was most shockingly burnt in consequence of her clothes taking fire—she was dragged from the flames by one of the inmates, and conveyed to a neighboring house, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery.—The fire was occasioned by carelessness, in burning some shavings in one of the apartments.—Merc.

The woman mentioned above, died Saturday night. She was of temperate habits, but subject to convulsive fits.—Briggs.

Accident.—George Ripley, a lad of about fourteen years of age, was severely injured on Friday, by the explosion of a flask of gunpowder. Ripley, with a few of his companions, assembled on the common, for the purpose of amusing themselves by firing a small cannon. The flask of powder was lying very near the cannon, when the young lad stooped down to fix the priming—one of the boys brought the torch accidentally in contact with the powder flask, which exploded. Ripley was very much much burnt—fortunately his face was partly averted, or he would instantly have been deprived of sight.—Merc.

The evils arising from the union of Banking and Currency, as effected by the American Banking System. The unconstitutionality of the system.

Mr Editor.—Mr Gallatin published in 1831, an Essay, called "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States." In this work, which acquired a great reputation, the author set forth the comparative merits of a metallic, and a credit currency, and ascribed all the admitted evils of the American system of currency to the UNION OF THE POWERS OF BANKING AND OF ISSUING CURRENCY IN THE HANDS OF THE SAME INSTITUTIONS. He entered into an explanation of the fact, that pressures in the money market were occasioned in the U. States by two ENTIRELY DISTINCT CAUSES, viz: 1st. A want of THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY, the necessary periodical effect of the establishment of a credit system of currency; and 2d. A want of CREDIT—the necessary effect of the periodical overtrading brought on by the establishment of this credit currency. He sustained the truth of the assertion, that "a want of the constitutional currency" and "a want of credit" were entirely distinct causes of pressures, by an instance in proof; and after stating that the two causes are liable to be mistaken, the one for the other; and that the remedy of the evils brought about by them, require entirely different policies of action on the part of Banks, he concluded his remarks on this topic by observing, that whenever the operations of Banks were administered without the greatest probity, or the greatest discretion and skill, their influence was pernicious on the nation at large. He adds—

"But in countries where the currency consists wholly or principally of the PRECIOUS METALS, and where bankers lend money or discount bills, [the legitimate business of banking] BUT DO NOT ISSUE A CREDIT CURRENCY, the two operations [lending currency and lending credit] are NEVER CONFUSED, and although not exempt from commercial revolutions, these will be of less common occurrence, and have little or no influence on CURRENCY itself."

In another passage he remarked—

"There are, in every country, banks, bankers, and great dealers, in whose hands the currency of the country accumulates, to be thence again distributed amongst the members of the community, according to their respective wants. Obligated to meet those demands, it is their interest and duty to keep always those reservoirs sufficiently full. In countries where no artificial substitute has rendered the task more difficult, and where specie is the sole of PRINCIPAL CURRENCY, although there may be occasional varieties in its value, they are of RARE OCCURRENCE and restrained within narrow limits; AND AN ACTUAL WANT OF SPECIE IS HARDLY EVER KNOWN."

Again he remarked, if the credit system of currency were not established here,

"He would think that a system of COMMERCIAL CREDIT, founded on deposits, bills of exchange, and other negotiable papers, such as is carried on by the bankers of London, and by all the bankers on the Continent of Europe, NEITHER OF WHOM ISSUES ANY NOTES IN THE SHAPE OF CURRENCY, would afford to commerce, at least in large cities, nearly, if not altogether, the SAME accommodations and advantages which are found in the present system. Commercial revolutions and numerous failures amongst dealers, as they may occur wherever there has been excessive overtrading, though less frequent, do nevertheless occasionally take place in countries which have ONLY A METALLIC CURRENCY; but their effect is generally confined to the dealers, extending but indirectly and feebly to the community, and NEVER AFFECTING THE CURRENCY, THE STANDARD OF VALUE, OR THE CONTRACTS BETWEEN PERSONS NOT CONCERNED IN THE FAILURES."

In another passage, he observed that the American system of Banking "would be altogether free of objection, if the Banks were Banks of deposit and discount only, AND ISSUED NO PAPER."

We have not sufficient room for any extracts explaining these two great causes of commercial distress in the U. States. The reader can refer to the pamphlet itself, pages 31 to 38, and he will there find Mr Gallatin quoting, as an instance in proof of his assertions, the great PANIC in England in 1793, and praising the government of England for their sagacity and patriotism in adopting the same measure which was adopted by the government of New York state last winter, during the PANIC, and called the MARCY MORTGAGE by the Whigs. The English government remedied the Panic of 1793, by offering to loan £5,000,000 in exchequer bills, payable in one year, to solvent DEALERS. The Government of New York offered to loan six millions of dollars to solvent BANKS. Mr Gallatin says—

"The remedy was effectual; the whole amount offered to be loaned was not even applied for; and in a very short time confidence was restored, and every one who was not actually insolvent was able to meet his engagements."

So it has been in New York; the loan was not applied for.

From the above quotations from Gallatin, it will be seen that the evils of our currency system are, in his opinion, owing to the Banks being allowed to issue a credit currency; that, if the power of issuing this currency on credit had been denied to Banks, the commercial public would have been able to build up a system of commercial credit, which would have afforded nearly, if not altogether, the same accommodations and advantages which are secured by the present system, while it would have prevented all the evils now sustained, not only by the commercial classes, but by the whole community. Mr Gallatin not only approves of a currency principally metallic, but "fully expresses his opinion that, taking into consideration all the circumstances which belong to the subject, it might have been preferable in the U. States, to have had NOTHING BUT A METALLIC CURRENCY." If we should extract all that he has written in favor of a metallic currency in this pamphlet, we feel quite sure that the readers would consider the question as too plain a one for controversy. But other writers have explained the absolute necessity for, as well as the expediency of a metallic currency as a standard of price, much better than Gallatin—for instance, Mr Gouge, in his admirable work on Banking.

Now let us examine Gallatin's opinions on the constitutionality of the present system. The very commencement of his work is as follows:—

"The framers of the Constitution of the United States were deeply impressed with the still fresh recollection of the baneful effects of a paper money currency on the property and on the moral feeling of the community. It was accordingly provided by our National Charter, that no State should coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but

gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts; and the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, was, by the same instrument, vested EXCLUSIVELY IN CONGRESS."

Again, in the next paragraph:—

"The provisions of the Constitution were universally considered as affording a complete security against the dangers of paper money. The introduction of the banking system met with a strenuous opposition on various grounds; but it was not apprehended that bank notes, convertible at will into specie, and which no person could be legally compelled to take in payment, would degenerate into pure paper money, no longer paid at sight in specie." * * *

"Still less was it expected, and it was the catastrophe of the year 1814 which first disclosed not only the insecurity of the American banking system as then existing, but also that when a paper currency, driving away and superseding the use of gold and silver, has insinuated itself through every channel of circulation, and become the only medium of exchange, every individual finds himself in fact COMPELLED to receive such currency, even when depreciated more than 20 per cent., in the same manner as if it had been made A LEGAL TENDER."

On page 80 he remarks:—

"It was not at all anticipated, at the time when the former Bank of the United States was first proposed, and when constitutional objections were raised against it, that bank notes issued by multiplied State banks, gradually superseding the use of gold and silver, would become the general currency of the country. The effect of the three banks then existing had not been felt beyond the three cities where they had been established. The States were forbidden by the Constitution to issue bills of credit; bank notes are bills of credit, to all intents and purposes; and the STATE COULD NOT DO, THROUGH OTHERS, WHAT IT WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DO ITSELF." [Can States delegate to corporations powers expressly forbidden by the Constitution to be exercised by the States? Is it not acting in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Constitution? but the bank notes, not being issued on the credit of the States, nor guaranteed by them, were not considered as being, under the Constitution, bills of credit emitted by the States. Subsequent events have shown, that the notes of State banks, pervading the whole country, might produce the VERY EFFECT which the Constitution HAD INTENDED TO PREVENT, by prohibiting the emission of bills of credit by any State. 'The injustice to individuals, the embarrassments of Government, the depreciation of the currency, its want of uniformity, the moral necessity imposed on the community, either to receive that unsound currency, or to suspend every payment, purchase, sale, or other transaction incident to the wants of society—ALL THE EVILS which followed the suspension of specie payments have been as great, if not greater, than those which might have been inflicted by a paper currency issued under the authority of any State.']

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Saturday, Feb. 21.—Mr Waters, from a select committee, reported the bill to cede Straitsmouth Island to the United States, with an amendment, and said bill was ordered to second reading on Monday.

Mr H. Shaw, from the committee on public lands, or so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject, and also, on the report of the land agent, submitted a report accompanied with a resolve concerning the public lands, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following engrossed bills which originated in the Senate, passed to be enacted, viz:—

A bill to incorporate the Essex Insurance Company, and a bill to incorporate the Third Baptist Society in Springfield.

Mr G. Bliss presented the petition of Mary Dwight and others, for leave to sell certain real estate. Committed to the com. on Probate and Chancery.

The bill, in addition to an Act to incorporate the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Company, was read again and laid on the table.

Mr Dexter, from a select committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Mount Washington Association, with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr Flint presented the petition of John Greene, and others, for alteration of the License Law, which was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives.—Memorial of sundry citizens of Lynn against Mount Carmel Lodge, in that town; also, praying for the enactment of a law, requiring an annual return of the names of members, times of meeting, &c. of masonic bodies—petitions of Wm. T. Ingalls, of Lynn, for the distribution of the property of Mount Carmel Lodge in said town; read and laid on the table—of O. Swift, et al. of Nantucket, to be incorporated for manufacturing purposes—referred.

Bill concerning the liabilities of guardians, passed to be enacted.

The resolve on the subject of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing upon the revised statutes, came down from the Senate so amended as to propose an adjournment to the 30th of September.

The resolve was taken up by the House.

Mr Leonard, was opposed to any special session, and moved that the question on the passage of the resolve be taken by yeas and nays.

After some remarks by Mr Kimbicut, the motion was rejected.

Mr Forbes, of Northampton, was in favor of an adjournment on the ground that the commissioners on the revised statutes, would not be able to make their report before the last of May or the first of June.

Mr Wolcott, of Hopkinton, remarked at some length on the immense labors to which the committee were subjected in examining the reports of the commissioners. It would be impossible, he said, to bring their labors to a close earlier than the period above named, and therefore, an adjournment would become indispensable.

After some further remarks by Messrs Everett, Thayer, and others, a motion was made by Mr Ashmun, to strike out the time named in the Resolve. This motion, after further discussion, prevailed.

Mr Carter advocated the substitution of the 30th Nov. for the time of adjournment.

Mr Forward thought that the 9th of September would be a more suitable time.

Mr Parsons proposed the Thursday following the 3d Monday in Nov.

Many other dates were proposed and recommended, and the question was finally taken on the whole, the longest time being first taken.

After a number of propositions had been rejected, Wednesday, Sept. 2, was proposed and adopted by a vote of 226 to 170.

The resolve, as amended, was then passed, and sent up.—Merc.

Providential Escape.—A lad in the store of Messrs Farnam and Kimball, Kilby st, fell on Saturday afternoon through the scuttle from the fourth story of the building, to the second—a distance of about 25 feet.—Fortunately the hook attached to the rope, caught in the lad's vest, and thus checking his fall, saved him from serious injury.—Briggs.

Warren Bridge.—This subject will come before the Committee on the petition from this town, on Wednesday next. Wm. C. Jarvis, Esq. has been employed as counsel by our Selectmen. We learn that other petitions will soon be presented from other towns.—Charlestown Aurora

STEAM BOAT MAIL.

There was no mail despatched by the steamboat Benjamin Franklin, which left New York on Saturday. Her passengers arrived in this city at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from whom several copies of the New York evening papers of Saturday, were obtained. We are indebted to Mr Briggs for the Evening Star of that date.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Sully, from Havre, at New York, brings Paris dates to the 16th Jan. The report that Mr Livingston had left Paris is untrue. The French Minister, M. Serrurier, has been recalled on account of some official acts which have given umbrage to his government. It is stated that he wrote to Paris that he could settle the whole matter of the indemnity for twelve millions of francs, and that he was the cause of the original rejection of the bill. The French papers say another Minister will be sent to this country. Mr Livingston had no intention of demanding his passports.

The Tribune says—We are assured that the Government was not sorry to have an opportunity of recalling M. Serrurier, and that he will not return to Washington. From the time of his writing home that he could settle the claims for twelve millions of francs his disgrace was resolved upon; but it could not be decided upon for fear of divulging the motives.

The news by the Sully is of a decidedly pacific character—and we incline to the opinion that the indemnity will be paid, and consequently that there will be no war.

Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 15.—M. Dupin took the chair at 10 o'clock. A more than usual number of Deputies were present. The Minister of Finance ascended the tribune, and introduced the subject of the President's Message in relation to the indemnity bill.—The opinions expressed in the Message, he said, were the President's only, and should not be considered as a national indignity to France, until sanctioned by Congress. The treaty had not become less just, nor less politic than before, as the course adopted by the President had not weakened the basis of equity and reason, in which the transaction rests, and consequently the government had persevered in its determination to present the treaty again for examination. The engagement once taken, it is for the honor of France that it should be accomplished. After other remarks, the bill was then presented, containing a proviso that it shall not take effect until it is ascertained that the government of the U. States has adopted no measures injurious to the French interests.

The reading of the preamble and the bill occasioned considerable sensation in the Chamber. The bill was ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the standing committee—the discussion of it being reserved for a future sitting.

The French brig of War D'Assus arrived at New York Saturday. While lying at Brest, she received orders, by telegraph, to prepare for sea, and has brought (it is said) despatches for our Government, and the official recall of the French Minister at Washington, M. Serrurier.

Congress.—The House was occupied on Thursday in debating Mr Binney's amendment to the deposit bill. The Senate, with Mr Calhoun's Four Year's Bill; Mr Grundy concluded his speech, and Mr Bibb followed him.

The New Packet Ship Southerner was struck by lightning on the 25th ult. at New Orleans. The shock was so severe as to knock down all on board. The electric fluid struck the main topmast and passed off by the topsail-street at the larboard arm of the main yard.

Loss of the packet ship Sovereign.—The Sovereign, Capt Griswold, from London for New-York, left England, Jan. 8, and made the land of Long Island on Monday last; at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, during a storm of sleet, the ship went head on the Jersey shore at Squam beach, 30 miles below Sandy Hook: she was not discovered by the inhabitants on shore until Wednesday morning: soon after she struck the masts were cut away. During Tuesday and Wednesday, the crew and passengers got on shore, except one passenger, who putting some money in his pocket, attempted to swim, but perished in the breakers. A messenger with the news arrived in the city yesterday by the Philadelphia Railroad Line; he left Squam on Wednesday evening, at which time the ship lay on the outer beach, 100 yards from the shore, bilged and apparently "hogged" and full of water to the top of the tide. She will be an entire wreck, but if the weather should continue mild, a large portion of the goods will be saved. The Sovereign cleared with a full cargo of wines, brandy, dry goods, &c. worth probably from two to three hundred thousand dollars, besides from one to two hundred thousand dollars in gold. The freight list is longer than any ship of this line has brought out for some months—the loss will be heavy upon the underwriters in Wall street and in London. A steamboat was dispatched last night by the insurance companies, with supplies.—Jour. Com. of Friday.

Horrible Occurrence.—We learn from Newburyport, that on Wednesday night last, at a late hour, a woman (we purposely withhold the name) arose from her bed, and going to a bed upon which one of her children, about three years old, lay asleep, deliberately cut its throat with a razor, so severely as to cause its death in a short time!! With regard to the motive which could have prompted a mother to take the life of her child, though many reports are in circulation—it would seem that she was either insane, or—what is asserted by some—that she had arisen in her sleep, and committed the act under the impression that she was engaged in some ordinary household affair. This truly is a horrid occurrence; and, for the thousand false reports in regard to it, we should have rather let it pass without this public notice of the transaction.—Amesbury Courier.

MARRIED.

In East Cambridge, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev Mr Green, Joseph A. Ford, formerly of Dorchester, to Mary D. Macey, of Cambridge.

In Quincy, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr Whitgreen, William G. Appleton to Eliza, daughter of the Hon. T. W. Greely.

In Brewer Village, Me. Geo. Brewer, of that place, to Rachel H. Crane, of Dorchester, Mass.

DIED.

In this city, Timothy Corcoran, 34; Philip Gray, 60; Samuel H. Moody, 47; Daniel Jones, 53.

In Gardner, 4th inst. widow Miriam Symonds, a pauper, of Boston, 80.

IMPORTATIONS.

RIGA—Brig Falconer—150 tons hemp.

RIO GRANDE—Brig Sterling—6800 ox and cow hides—12500 horse hides.

SO RINAM—Brig Fame—477 hds, 12 tierces, 16 bbls molasses—11 hds sugar.

CADIZ—Brig Margaret—90 lasts steel—4 quarter casks wine.

NEW ORLEANS—Bark Palestine—6 boxes mdr—11 do bricks—600 kgs lard—639 bbls pork—338 bales cotton—34 bbls oil—8 sacks feathers.

Brig Collins—194 bales cotton—68 do rope cuttings—222 bbls pork—1350 kgs lard—220 bbls 26 hds provisions—50 boxes wheat.

MOBILE—Ship Congress—1099 bales cotton—8 half bbls sausage.

CHARLESTON—Brig Wallace—374 lbs, 40 lbs of rice—80 bales cotton—6244 bbls old copper—1 hhd, 1 box mdr.

